

Jayne Roth all the best in her future endeavors.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF FREDDIE GOBLE

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Freddie Goble, a beloved Eastern Kentucky friend who recently retired after bringing laughter and joy to our Appalachian communities for the last 30 years through his comedic performances as "Munroe."

Behind Munroe's iconic star-spangled sequin vest, his bird-adorned ballcap and bright red shoes, is a multi-talented artist who found a home with the Kentucky Opry and the Mountain Arts Center (MAC) in Prestonsburg, Kentucky. In addition to serving as the house comedian, Freddie's work behind the scenes brought the MAC to life. He wrote songs, mentored the Kentucky Opry Junior Pros, served as Assistant Director of the MAC, and became an ambassador for tourism and home-grown talent in Kentucky's Appalachian region. In fact, he was one of the original champions for construction of the Mountain Arts Center, giving aspiring artists a stage of their own.

Before discovering Munroe, Freddie Goble dedicated his career to transportation planning for the Kentucky Department of Highways and the Big Sandy region, working to make our roads safer in Eastern Kentucky. He is also a former city council member for the City of Prestonsburg and has volunteered his time for countless projects and organizations in the Big Sandy area. His love of Eastern Kentucky was clearly on display long before he ever stepped on stage at the Mountain Arts Center.

As Freddie begins this new chapter of retirement, I want to personally express my appreciation for his work in our region and all the laughter that he shared with us over the years. I wish Freddie and his wife Beverly a retirement filled with many years of happiness and rest with family and friends.

JOHN R. LEWIS VOTING RIGHTS
ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 24, 2021

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise today with my strongest support of H.R. 4, the John R. Lewis Voting Rights Advancement Act of 2021. I'm very proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation which restores critical protections to the Voting Rights Act of 1965, protecting the right to vote for all Americans.

The disastrous Supreme Court decision of *Shelby County v. Holder* in 2013 gutted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by eliminating the requirement that certain states or jurisdictions with a history of segregation and voter suppression preclude any changes to their election laws with the Justice Department. With

preclearance no longer in place, dozens of jurisdictions across the country moved to restrict access to the ballot, especially for low-income voters and voters of color. The Supreme Court further gutted the Voting Rights Act in *Brnovich v. DNC* in 2021 by making it significantly more difficult to challenge voting laws that deny or abridge the right to vote based on race, color, or language-minority status.

Today, Americans face the worst voter suppression efforts since the Jim Crow era. In 2021, state lawmakers introduced over 400 voter suppression bills in 49 states, and at least 18 states have enacted 30 laws that restrict access to the ballot. These laws suppress the right to vote by restricting access to mail-in and early voting; reducing the number and availability of polling places; and allowing arbitrary voter purges. It's clear that voter suppression efforts are not a relic of the past and that we must have strong federal laws in place to protect the fundamental right to vote.

In my view, no legislation could be as important as this because the right to vote goes to the very core of our democracy. H.R. 4 was named in honor of the civil rights icon and late Member of Congress, John R. Lewis who dedicated his life to the sacred right to vote. This legislation continues John Lewis' cherished legacy and sends a clear message that will resound across our country that any efforts to undermine the sacred right to vote will not be tolerated in our democracy.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this historic legislation because our democracy depends on it.

HONORING TWO ROSIE THE RIVERS
IN GEORGIA'S 14TH DISTRICT

HON. MARJORIE TAYLOR GREENE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 3, 2021

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor two constituents in my district: Mary McJunkin, a Rome, Georgia native, who turned 100 years young on August 30, 2021, and Louvenia "Lou" Jordan, who will turn 100 on May 27, 2022. I want to celebrate these extraordinary lives and note their contributions.

First, I want to briefly highlight the great life of Mary McJunkin. Born in Rome, Georgia, on August 30, 1921, Mary McJunkin quit school to care for her younger siblings after her mother's death. Mary grew up working at a ten-cent store on Broad Street and went to the old Rome High School. During that time, and the rest of the time leading up to and during the war, everything was rationed. Ration stamps were used to buy certain things.

When Mary was just 18, she married the love of her life, Guy McJunkin. Guy and Mary were together 69 years before he passed away. Mary and Guy had just gotten married when he was drafted into the Army after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. From there, he was moved to San Pedro, California at Fort McArthur. At first, Mary wasn't going to follow him, but he called her one day and asked her to move to California. "I remember saying to him, 'I haven't ever been that far! I've been in Rome my entire life!'"

It didn't take long before Mary changed her mind and jumped on a Greyhound bus the

very next day. She was 18 years old and traveled all the way across the United States. It took five days and four nights to get there. "When I got out to California after the long bus ride my husband, who guarded the coastline which was a target for the Japanese, had to pull guard duty that night and couldn't come and pick me up," said Mary.

When Mary got off the bus, she didn't have anywhere to go. Luckily, she found a woman who offered to help her, and she ended up staying at a Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) which is essentially a hostel or recreational facility for women in need.

After that night, Guy and Mary found an apartment in Manhattan Beach, which is when Mary began her work at the El Segundo airplane factory. Mary worked third shift, so she had to take the Greyhound bus in order to go to work from Manhattan Beach to San Pedro/El Segundo, which was about an hour ride both ways. She didn't get any sleep! While at the airplane factory, Mary worked on an assembly line that manufactured parts for planes that were used during World War II. She injured her fingers working on the assembly line and received a new assignment operating a machine that pressed metal rings.

Later, Mary followed her husband to military bases in Kentucky and Oklahoma, where she worked at a grocery store and dress shop, respectively. Mary said she always had to find work because her husband only received \$50 per month from the Army. When her husband shipped out to Italy in 1944, Mary returned to Rome, Georgia.

After the war, Mary's husband worked as a sales representative for Advance Glove Mill, and Mary worked in the home and raised their daughters, Janie and Nancy.

"Becoming a Rosie has given me a lot of pride in what I chose to do back during the war," said Mary.

Approaching this centennial benchmark recently passed by Mary, Louvenia "Lou" has filled her 99 years with much to celebrate and honor.

Born May 27, 1922, Lou Jordan's life began modestly on a farm in North Carolina where she and her seven siblings did chores from sun-up to sun-down. Her father passed on his mathematical skill to his children, all of whom earned scholarships to attend college. Lou selected home economics as her major because "at the time when I was young, there were only three professions for a woman: teacher, secretary, and nurse. Take your choice." When Lou was in college, she had traveled home for Christmas when she learned about the bombing of Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. When she made it back on campus, all the men had been put on trains as they were drafted for the war.

Lou put her studies on hold and became a cryptographic analyst for the U.S. Army Signal Corps at Arlington Station in Arlington, Virginia when Army tests revealed that she had a technical mind perfect for codebreaking. She worked to break down and decipher decoded messages. "It was like doing algebra all day—finding the unknown." Oftentimes, the messages were about where the troops were stationed or where they were being transferred. However, in one of the codes she helped crack, the group of cryptographers helped to save one small country in the Caribbean Sea.

Lou had to have top security clearance. All the paper they figured on was burned and